HILLSDALE, TUESDAY AUG. 15, 1854.

From the New York Tribune. HOW TO MAKE MONEY ABUNDANT.

The idea of "good times" is by the public mind inseparably connected with the importation of gold and silver, and that of "bad times" as inseparably with that of the exportation of those commodities, and hence it is that the newspapers are so universally careful to chronicle the arrival even of paltry sums of twenty, thirty or fifty thousand dollars, when whole cargoes of tea, coffee, and other commodities pass unnoticed. The reason of the universal prevalence of this idea is that every member of the community, the money-lender. universal prevalence of this idea is that overy member of the community, the money-lender excepted, feels that with the influx of money, and prices of all commodities, labor included, tend upward, and that interest tends downward, and that with its efflux, prices tend downward and interest opward. With the increase in the quantity of money to be given for commodities trade becomes brisk, exchanges are rapid; not only does the rate of interest fall, but the commodity in which it is paid becomes more essily obtained, and thus, as we have said, the whole community prespers, except the single class of men who have money to lend, and are accustomed to rejoice in whatcopt the single class of men who have money to lend, and are accustomed to rejoice in whatever tends to enable them to foreclose mortgages, and purchase property at reduced prices, or lend the proceeds on note at one or two per cent. per month. With every diminution in the quantity of money to be offered in exchange, the reverse effects are sure to take place. Trade stagnates, and the demand for labor dies away. The laborer ceases to be able to purchase food or elothing, or to occupy houses, and prices fall—but the rate of interest houses, and prices fall-but the rate of interest rises—and now the money-lender rejoices in his power over his debtor, and the sheriff exehis power over his debtor, and the sheriff executes his commands to transfer to his possessions the whole property of which he had already received of its occupant—who has the misfortune to be poor—half the price for which it had been sold. Our readers may determine for themselves whether or not this is a true statement of facts, and whether or now we are correct in saying that it is plain com-mon sense that leads the multitude to rejoice in the import of gold, and mourn over its ex-

port.

If, however, they will consult the journals that live by teaching political economy and pro-slavery free trade—as, for instance, The London Times and our own Journal of Commerce—they will find that common sense is in error—that the people do not know what is good for them—that they prosper more by parting with the gold that they cannot either eat or wear, in exchange for the food and est or wear, in exchange for the food and clothing that they can consume—and that they should, therefore, rejoice rather than moorn over the departure of the precious metals.—When, however, they proceed a step further, they find that The Times proclaims to the people of England that better times are at hand, for the exchanges are turning in favor of England, and the drain of gold is about to cease, and The Journal of Commerce repests the strain; assures its readers that the stock of bullion in England is increasing and that of bullion in England is increasing, and that therefore money is likely to become cheaper, while railroad bonds become dearer—a state of thing ardently hoped for by its readers. They blow hot and cold with the same breath, using one set of words for their American readers who are to be misled to the adoption of pro-slavery free trade, and another when sheer necessity compels them to speak the truth —

Their course is one of perpetual inconsistency It is quite true that men can neither est gold nor use it to cover their limbs, but this is o qually true with regard to railroads, and yet would be dificult to persuade a farmer that since he could neither eat nor wear his read, he might as well exchange it for something else that he could either wear or eat. Both the advantages of being in the Union, are useful for fascillating exchanges, and the more shundant they are the more rapid will be the movement—the lower will be the rate of transportation and interest—the higher will be the prices of labor and land—and the greater will be the prosperity of all the community with the exception, as we have already said, of that class of the community which now enjoys the special protection of the Government—the the special protection of the Government—the money-lenders. Diminish the supply of either and everything changes to the opposite direction. In proof of this, we beg every reader to compare the existing phase of things with that which existed but a year since. Look where he may, he will find men seeking employment, and shop keepers seeking purchasers for goods that those men would be glad to consume if they could obtain the means to purchase them. He will find men wanting houses, and many houses to let—farmers wanthouses, and many houses to let—farmers want-ing roads and men desirous to make them— and yet the labor cannot be sold nor can the goods be bought—the houses cannot be rentend and the laborer is forced to crowd his family into a single room—the roads cannot be made and the road makers are idle-because

Why is it scarce? For an answer to thi question we beg to refer him to the following statement furnished by a document recently submitted to the British Parliament of the exports from Great Britain to this country in the

1847.....£10,944,161 | 1851..... 1848...... 9,564,909 | 1852....... 1849...... 11,971,128 | 1853....... 1856...... 14,851,561 |

Seven years since we imported cloth, iron and other commodities from that country to the extent of fifty millions of dollars. We then imported, and money was cheap. Two years since the quantity arese to seventy mill ons, and last year it was almost a hundred and fifteen millions, requiring all the gold yielded by California and so much more, that in de-fault of being able to supply it, we sent mill-ions upon millions of dollars worth of certificates that we were in debt to our English con-sumers, and would at some future time per-haps, discharge the debt. What is the con-sequence? With the mines of California in our possession, money has become unattaina-ble except by men who are rich enough to give securities of the most undoubted character, and oven they are required to pay an enormous in-terest. Mortgages are being called in and property is about to be forced upon the mar-Railroads are stopped, and houses and are coasing to be built-and men that a mills are coasing to be built—and men that a year since could have had it any moment, are anxiously seeking for employment and unable to obtain it.

anxiously seeking for employment and unable to obtain it.

All this, however, as we are told by the proslavery free traders, will correct itself. Prices will go down and imports will diminish, and thus money will again become abundant and cheap. What evidence, however, is there that importations will diminish or that less gold will be required? We see none, but on the contrary, see abundant evidence that goods may continue to be forced upon our markets until we shall have one wide accure of ruin as west the case in 1842. This, however, is pursuing the course that would be desired by the money-lender and the journals that advocate his interests, as do so many of our British free trade neighbors. In 1842 money was very dear and property cheap, and the money-lender doubled his fortune, aven where he did not tripple or quadruple it; and he bids fair to tripple or quadruple it now, for money is destined to become dearer and property cheaper,

the Government being administered entirely

the Government being administered entirely in the interest of the money lending classes and adversely to those of the poor Democrats that need to borrow.

We need a policy that shall enable some of the gold to remain at home. The more of it that stays the more readily will be the rate of interest. What that policy is will be the rate of interest. What that policy is will readily be seen by those who -tudy the legislation of the past thirty years of our history. Under the tariff of 1828 we made iron and imported more gold than we expected—prices rose interthe tariff of 1828 we made iron and imported more gold than we exported—prices rose interest fell, and we paid off the balance of our foreign debt. Under the Compromise tariff we exported gold as long as we had it to give, and then the country became bankrupt in fortune and in character, add the working people were ruined, but the money lender became rich as his commodity, became more valuable. rich as his commodity became more valuable. Under the tariff of 1842 we again made iron and cloth, and then we imported gold and kept it, and the money was cheap; but under under that of 1846 we exported so rapidly that it does little more than touch our wharves in British one. The consequence is, that it is now so dear that it command double or troble interest, and mortgagages can no longer be sold except at ruinous discount. Under the tariffs of 1828 we kept the gold because we tariffs of 1828 we kept the gold because we made the iron, and we became from day to day more prosperous; but under that of the Compromise we ceased to make the iron or the cloth, and then we parted with the gold, as we are now doing under the tariff of 1846, with a prospect of the same result that we then realized.

Such being the case, it might be supposed that the men who fill our Legislative halls could by this time have arrived at the conclusion that a system tending to enrich the mon ey lending class at the expense of all others, could not be beneficial to the farmers and plan-ters, and that it might be well to retrace our steps, and that it might be well to retrace sur-steps, and adopt a policy that would keep the gold and reduce the rate of interest as it is now being reduced in France and other pro-tected countries of continental Europe. Far otherwise, however is the tendency of things.
To enable the gold to go out even more rapidly than it now does, to render money more scarce, to raise still higher the rate of interest, to increase the difficulty of making roads, and to reduce as far as possible the price of land, it is proposed to reduce the duties on cloth and iron generally, to abolish all duties on railand fron generally, to abolish all duties on rail-road ir. n, and to offer the people of Canada bounties or the settlement of their lands in order that they may obtain more gold from us, to be used for purchase of British cloth and Brit-ish iron. Already we have granted to that country advantages that have enabled it to increace rapidly in population and wealth, and that should have purchased the freedom of the

treaty is now to be confirmed. Should it be os, we certainly shall not be at all surprised—nor, perhaps, shall we be greatly grieved. It will to be sure, somewhat hasten the crisis that is approaching, but its effects will, we think be salutary, for it cannot but produce a determination on the part of the northern States that if the provinces are to enjoy all shall participate in the performance of duties mposed upon its States-and that they shall ther relinquish the one or assume the other. If the treaty become the law of the land it must apparently be by help of southern votes, but what advantage southern men can see as likely to result from the adoption of measures tending to render money searcer and to ipcrease its price—to increase the difficulty of making roads—and to hasten the day of an nexation, we are quite at a loss to conceive. The people they represent are generally in debt, and it should be desirable to reduce the rate of interest to have roads-they have cotton to sell and the more roads are made, the more cloth must be required—they have wheat and coal to sell, and the more readily capital can be obtained for the making of roads, the higher will be their prices, and yet all their movements tends towards an increased expul-siou of gold—an increased rate of interesest, and a diminished value of lands! So, too, with the Western men. They need roads, and yet all ideas look towards appreciating to the highest possible degree the value of the commodity, they require to borrow for the making of roads! They are dependent on the money lender, and they seek to increase his power by supporting measures advocating by journals that are sold body and soul, to the money lending interest. So long as they look in that direction for advice they will find constantly increasing difficulty, but whenever they shall support measures leading to the retention of gold and the diminution of the price of money, roads will be cheaply made. to the highest possible degree the value of the price of money, roads will be cheaply made, and every part of the country will be enabled to participate in the advantages resulting from their construction.

RUM AND ITS WORKS .- HENRY D. GARRIson has just closed his career in the streets of Milwaukie the victim of Rum! He had been confined in the Hospital of the Sisters of Char-ity, but broke loose and rushed into the streets while suffering from delirium tremens, and was not found until dead. Mr. Garrison is undoubtedly known to many of our citizens He was once a prominent and successful merchant in Detroit; then proprietor of the Detroit Na-tional Hotel in which business he failed. He then went to Chicago where he kept the Lake House for some time. In 1850 he went to Milwaukie and became one of the proprietors of the City Hotel, where he remained only about eight menths. He was a man of excellent business capacity, until his mind became impaired by the excessive use of strong drinks. At one time he was worth a large property, and a reverse of fortune is said to have caused him to take to drinking. He leaves a highly estimated family, residing in Allegan, Mich., to mourn his sad end.—[Buffalo Express.

(Some idea of the pleasures connected with editorial life, may be had by reading the following from one of our Texas exchanges.—

"Our better half requires some attention, in requiral for the kind and ever ready smiles with which our minor wants are attended to; the boys are to be thrashed, individually and collectively; ourself to shave; help keep the pigs out of the house while we dine and kill the fleas they bring; then practice on the telegraph; write editorials and lastly count the children and wind up the clock every night before going to bed, and then the editor, publisher, printer and pressman, etc., retires to sleep, perchance to draam of mail failures, big dinners and 'more cop!"

From the New York Tribune.

In illustration of the view hitherto presented In illustration of the view hitherto presented in our columns, of the effect resulting from a policy tending to produce an increase in the quantity of the medium of exchange, we now propose to lay before our readers some facts in relation to the past thirty years that may perhaps assist them in arriving at the conclusion that what is beneficial to i dividuals, consion that what is beneficial to i dividuals, considered separately, can scarcely fail to be so in reference to those individuals when regarded as a community. Among all our readers there is not a single one when money is coming in faster than it is going out, he is becoming daily more independent and better able to hold the products of his labor until those who require them shall be able to pay the price to which he thinks he is entitled, and the faster money comes in the more independent and secure he feels himself to be. Niether is there one of them who does not find that when the domands are greater than the supplies, the reverse effect is produced, and that from day to day he is compelled to sell his labor or his day he is compelled to sell his labor or his property more cheaply, with constant increase in his dependence on the money lender. Now, nations are but collections of individuals, and what is true of each one considered separately must be equally so of all considered together; and nations should be stronger and more on dependent whenever money is coming in than and nations should be stronger and more in-dependent whenever money is coming in than when it is flowing out. Nevertheless, if we study The Journal of Commerce or any other of the Representatives of British free trade, we find that, of all the things to be imported, the least important and the least to be desired is gold and silver; and, of all that can be ex-ported, there is none with which we may more ported, there is none with which we may more advantageously part. It is quite unimportant, as they tell us, how much money is at command, or how little. If it is much, all prices will be high, and if little, all will be low; and as labor, food, cloth, iron and other commodities will thus accommodate themselves to each ties will thus accommodate themselves to each other, no injury can result from decrese nor benefit from increase of the quantity. This is the doctrine of the money-changer and the borrower. It is the doctrine that has made Rothschild rich, and now enables him to control the destinies of Europe, while destroying by famine and pestilence the people of Ireland and India; and that it is so, the following facts will tend to prove:

will tend to prove:
In the course of trade with the world we have sometimes been large importers of precious metals, and at others large exporters, as

will be seen	Excess imports	Excess expor
3 y'rs, end'g	1894- 5	812,200,00
4 y'rs, end'g	1828- 9\$6,000,000	
5 y'rs, end'g 4 y'rs, end'g	1833- 425,000,000 1837- 834,000,000	
4 y'rs, end'g	1841- 2	8,500,00
5 y'rs, end'g 3 y'rs, end'g	1846- 7 39,000,000	19,000,00
3 y'rs, end'g	1852- 3	83,000,00
A conside	rable quantitity is re-	quired annu

that should have purchased the freedom of the fisheries and of the St. Lawrence, but it is now proposed io give to it all the advantages of being in the Union while remaining out of it. And every step in that direction opens a new outlet for gold, tending to produce decline of prices, and advance in the rate of interest. The Government is, we have said, administered in the interest of the money lending class, and all its measures tend to the building up of that class at the expense of all others—and this is the Sham Democracy of our day.

We are told that the so-called reciprocity treaty is now to be confirmed. Should it be the arts and the waste for use as coin, and a still larger quantity is required to meet the demands of a population steadily increasing at the rate of three per cent, per annum, and doubling in twenty years; and, therefore, when the import exceeds the export, the effect pro-duced is much less than might be expected from its amount as given in figures; but for the same reason, when the export exceeds the import, the effect is infinitely more than might

sold in Pittsburgh for \$1 25 a barrel, and a puts on another course of timbers, and to this tun of bar iron required eighty barrels of flour to pay for it. The farmers were overwhere ruined. This state of affairs brought about the tariff of 1824—a very imperfect measure, yet imperfect as it was, it changed the course of the current, but scarcely to a greater extent than was required for meeting the annual consumption. Still, a greater change was effec-ted, and this led to the passage of the act of 1828, the first thoroughly protective tariff that we ever had, and the effects are shown in the fact that, notwithstanding the final discharge of the whole of our foreign public debt, the specie imports exceeded the exports by no less than twenty-five millions of dollars, or five millions a year. This was a period of great prosperity, greater than the country had ever then seen and the rever of consumption great then seen, and the power of consumption grew so rapidly as not to extinguish the public debt, but to render it probable that the revenue would speedily be largely in excess—and then it was that coffee and tea were freed from dufy In the first four years of the compromise tariff, 1834 to 1838, the reduction of duty was very small, and we still continued large impor-ters of gold; but the necessary effect of the change of system had been to arrest the growth

of mills and furnaces, and the gold then imported came as a consequence in large sales of bonds, with the proceeds of which we purchased iron and cotton and woolen goods. Nevertheless, although the stability of the trade of the country was thereby greatly impaired, so long as gold continued to flow in, prices re-mained high, and money could be borrowed without much difficulty, although the money lender profited largely by the change that wa then in progress—the rate of interest being probably twice greater than it had been in the days of the tariff of 1828. This, however, was but preparatory to the harvest he was destined to reap in the glorious days of British free trade of 1841-2. The duties had then gradually fallen until they had reached twenty per cent., and the specie had gradually gone out until scarcely any remained in the country; and then it was that a large proper tion of the property of the country changed hands by the aid of the sheriff, while farmers and manufactures sought in vain for purchasers of food and clothing among the men who could not sell their labor. The debtors were everywhere rui ed, while the capitalists were

ever where enriched. The poor were made power and the rich richer by aid of the Dem-ocratic tariff supported by Mr. Van Buren and The ruin that had resulted from thus placing the whole body of the people at the mercy of of the few who had money to lend, now brought its own cure in the election of Gen. Harrison and the passage of the tariff of 1842. Forthwith we became importers of gold, and the excess in imports of the five years that followed the establishment of protection amounted, as is shown by the table, to no less than thirty nine millions of dollars. With each step in this direction, motion was produced, and motion gives power. The laborer could sell his iron. Men could borrow money to build mills and furnaces, and, the laborer could sell his iron. Men could borrow money to build mills and furnaces, and, the laborer could find employment.—

The land owner, the owner of houses, the farmer, the manufacturer and the laborer, became once again independent, because money became once again independent, because money became once again abundant, and the money lender was forced to content himself with roasonable interest. Never in the world was resuscitation of a nation so rapid and complete The ruin that had resulted from thus placing

felt in the establishment of a counter correct for the gold, and the three years, from Jone 1847, to June 1850, the export exceeded the import nineteen millions of dollars. Mr. Wal-ker assurred Congress and the people that "all this gold must soon be returned," but the export continued year after year, and its effects were seen in 1850 in the great diminution of trade, little demand for labor, and great demand for the services of the Sheriff. The day of the money-lender was then again near at hand, the day, of all others, to be deprecated by all the owners of land and sellers of labor. Fortunately, however, for the tariff of 1846.

the Californian mines were brought to light, and thus was supplied the drain Mr. Walker and his friends had established. Within three years thereafter we had exported 83 millions, and we now export it as fast as it comes in, and would send it yet faster, but that the day of the money-londer has come, and his commedity is gradually becoming so scatce. commodity is gradually becoming so scarce that it can searcely be bought at any prec; the consequence of which is seen in diminish-ed building, diminished road-making, dimin-ished demand for labor, and diminished trade, to be followed by the bankruptcy of merchants

The mill-owner, when he sees that his head of water is falling and his power diminishing, searches carefully for the leak and stops it. Now it is quite as certain that "money makes the mare go" as that water makes the mill go, and quite as necessary to stop the leak through which the gold escapes as that through which the water cozes out. Any movement in that direction would be as effective in the one case is in the other. Is this however attempted to be done? Money is seen to be becoming al-most unattainable, the difficulty about security is becoming so great that the best mortgages are offered at large discounts in all parts of the country, while the small trader or manu-facturer is unable to obtain it at any price whatsoover. Yet does this state of things the country, while the small trader or manufacturer is unable to obtain it at any price whatsoever. Yet does this state of things lead to any inquiry among our Senators and Representatives as the cause of the leak throwhich escapes all the gold, upon the retention of which depends the maintainance of the value of property, of the demand for labor, and of the credit of the country? By no means!—Where such an inquiry made it might lead to a discovery of the fact that sham Democrat policy is always favorable to the money lender and always adverse to the borrower—that it always tends to make the rich richor and the poor poorer, and that the government is administered solely and exclusively in the interests of men like Rothchild, who has ow qualand always adverse to the borrower—that it always tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and that the government is administered solely and exclusively in the interests of men like Rothchild, who has ow qualified himself, as has been said, "to lead the British lion, and lead "him according to his pleasure," and whose agent now represent this country at the Hague. He is the fit rep-

Among our readers there is, we are disposed to think, not a single one that does not feel that, if the drain of gold could be stopped, there would be a real improvement in the price of would be a real improvement in the price of property, a great increase in the demand for labor and its products, and consequent increase of trade, and a great increase in the tranguility of the public mind, with great advantage to the whole community—the money lender alone excepted. All these results could readily be obtained, provided we were to imitate the conduct of the miller, when he finds his power insufficient because his dam is too low. He sees dono its proper share of work. That is pre-cisely what we need to do—raise our dam.— The gold passes off in this case as does the water in the other. It does no work its influence is unfelt in our system. Were Congress now to study the working of the existing was another course of timbers, and that if even a second were required, the current must be arrested, and that then the stream afforded by ounty of Nature would do its office, and the operations of the great mill in which we work would be resumed.

Instead of this, however the Chairman of the Ways and Means proposes to lower the dam, in order that the stream may run off more rapidly. Messrs. Vintoo, Ashmun & Co. propose to take off another course of timbers to add still more to the force of the current, while add still more to the force of the current, while the Secretary of State has just provided, by a treaty that slaces correction for ten years at least beyond the control of Congress, for opening a hole at the foot of the dam, for the purpose of producing a double outward flow of the precious metals, and thus adding largely to the power of the money-lending class, the head of which is now represented in Europe by an American Minister!

This treaty will work well or ill, as it tends to diminish or increase the outward flow of that commodity on the abundance or scarcity of which is dependent the value of property, the wages of labor, and the profits of trade.— That it will increase it must be obvious to all who take the trouble to reflect upon the sub-ject oven for a moment. It tends to make the people pay to Canada all that they now, in the form of duties, pay to their own Government to promote the occupation of the provinces he produce of Canadian labor, ond to promo the export of the money to England to pay for British food, and British labor in the forms of cloth and iron. It is but one more step to ward the crisis that must lead to the force sale of land, houses, railroad shares, and all other property, to the great advantage of the Rothschilds and their agents, but to the great less of all who have land. labor, or their products to sell, and to the ruin of all who hap pen to be in debt. It is, however, to the jour pen to be in debt. It is, however, to the journals that represent the money lending classes, such as The Journal of Commerce, that our Legislators look for advice in all such cases and hence it is that they are always impover constituents and onriching ishing their poor constituents and enriching the rich ones. The Senators from Virgini and Illinois will vote for this treaty, although

as that which followed the passage of the act of 1842.

Not content, however, with this state of things, Mr. Walker and his southern friends abolished the tariff of 1842, and gave us in its stead that of 1846, whose effects were speedily felt in the establishment of a counter correct for the gold, and the three years, from June 1847, to June 1850, the export exceeded the import nineteen millions of dollars. Mr. Walker assured Congress and the people that "all this gold must acon be returned," but the export entities of the work of the whole Union, themselves included, they may perhaps prevent the annexation of the Canadas. The scarcity of money is even now forcing down the price of cotton, and yet they are ready to vote for any nort continued year after year, and its effects and every measure tending to render it still

30 to 1843, while with every diminution he is market, as was shown in the period frem 1830 to 1842, in which latter year cotton for the first time touched six cents per pound; and this they will do in the hope that by searlied ing the interests of the whole Union, themselve included, they may perlaps provent the annexation of the Canadas. The scarcity of money is even now foreing down the price of cotton, and yet they are ready to vote for any and every measure tending to render it still more scarce.

France owns no gold mines, but money is the process of congestions that they will do in the public individual to the process of the will be still more scarce.

France owns no gold mines, but money is the process of congestions therein contained touching the produce importation add retention of gold. So it is with Germany and other parts of Continental Europe. We own California and should have money cheap, yot it is almost unstainable because our every movement tends from taking warning by the past, we are daily contriveing means for forcing it out still more rapidly. We have just agreed to export ten millions to pay the Mesilla Valley, and shall probably agree to pay over two hundred millions for the purchase of Cuba, all of which, may, if Spain please, he at once demanded in Washington desire still further to promote the interests of the money-lender at the exposition of the World and the soller can take gold if he desire it. If our representatives be sufficiently low, and the soller can take gold if he desire it. If our representatives be sufficiently low, and the soller can take gold if he desire it. If our representatives be sufficiently low, and the soller can take gold if he desire it. If our representatives he whole community, nothing better could be devised, unless, perhaps the ratification of the Reciprocity treaty—so called—with Canada.

Each of these measures will tend to augment the export and raise the price of money, and that object will be still more effectually at tained by the adoption of the Ways

ment the export and raise the price of money, and that object will be still more effectually attained by the adoption of the Ways and Means report on the tariff, and Vinton, Ashmun & Co's project in regard to railroad iron. Every step in the direction that is called free-trade tends toward lowering the dam that now in some dogree restrains the export of corn, and toward an increase in the rate of interest; but how that is to benefit the men who have cotten to sell or rough to make it who have cotton to sell or roads to make, it

lands, houses, labor or commodities to sell, or roads to make, and for the postponing the making of several roads until after the next

VETO MESSAGE.

On the River and Harbor Bill. The following is the message received from President: To the House of Representatives: I have received the bill cutifled "An act ma king appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works hereto-fore commenced under the authority of law." import, the effect is infinitely more than might be expected from its small amount, because the population is steadily growing, and the waste has constantly to be provided for.

In the three years prior to 1825, the average excess of exports exceeded four millions a year; and as these years stand out distinctly as the most calamitous for the agricultural interest of sny in the history of the country. Flour then sold in Pittsburgh for \$1 25 a barrel, and a period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates. On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognize in it certain provisions, national in their character, and which, if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictons of public duty to assent to, at the same time it embraces others which are merely local, and net in my judgment warranted by any safe or true construction of the Constitution. To make a proper and sound discrimination betmake a proper and sound discrimination bet ween those different provisions, would require deliberate discussion of the general princi ples, as well as a cereful scrutiny of details for the purpose of rightfully applying those prin-ciples to each separate item of appropriation. Public opinion with regard to the value and Public opinion with regard to the value of internal improvements in the importance of internal improvements in the country is undivided. There is a disposition country is undivided. There is a disposition and made with his own hands a coat, and presented with enon all hands to have them prosecuted with en-ergy, and to see the benefits sought to be attained by them fully realized. The prominent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of in ternal improvements by the General Govern-ment, and those adverse to such a system, has been one of Constitutional power, though more or less connected with considerations of expe-diency. My own judgment it is well known, has on both grounds been opposed to a "general system of internal improvements" by the Federal Government, as well as from past un-satisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous either to the country at large, or effectual to the object contemplated. I shall consider it incumbent on me to present Congress at its next assion a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government the great interests of the United States require, the Constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be dement, as to render its use advantageous eithe

sanction, in case no substitute should be desanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling the differences both of Constitutionality and expediency. In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly cosidering the whole subject at present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and, for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress, withhold from it my supercial.

approval. FRANKLIN PIERCE. Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1854.

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measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for tranquility and justice in the future; but I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the Black Warrior, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility of their acts to the Spanish itself. Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character who have to sell, or spain.

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International comity, the obligations of tresties, and the express provisions of law, alike required, in my judgment, that all the consti-tutional power of the Executive should be extutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in its behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the National interest and honor shall demand a re-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. 1854. NOT ASHAMED OF THEIR TRADES .- Hon. W

W. Pepper, one of the Circuit Judges of Tennesses, was formerly a blacksmith, and "for the fun of it" he lately made, with his own hands, an Iron fire-shovel, which he presented to the Governor, Hon. Andrew Johnson. In return, nted it to the Judge. A good tailer is better than a poor Governor, and if "Andy Johnson," as he was called in Congress, was an expert fashioner, he made an unwise choice in abandoning the shopboard for the Executive chair

WHICH IS THE HAPPY MAN?-Wo know s man in Michigan who lives on the interest of his money, and that is only \$70 per annum.—
He has, it is true, a small house with one room in it, three or four acres of land, and keeps a cow, a couple of pigs and a few hens, yet he and his wife always appear cheerful and con-tented, and preserve a respectable appearance

tented, and preserve a respectable appearance on their \$70 per annum.

We know of a man in New York who expends \$15,000 per annum for his household expenses He pays for his gas light more than the whole income of the Michigan man. He makes annual holiday presents to more than the whole amount of the property of the Michigan man.—

It costs him a sum six times as large as the whole income of our philosopher to support a single waiter. single waiter.

single waiter.

We know them both very well, and we think our Michigan friend by far the happiest, healthiest, and most enviable man. They are both advanced in years. The cheapness of books and papers place abundance of rational enjoyment in the power of the countryman; an accumulation of physical ills, and a necessity for intense activity deprives the citizen of salm and quiet enjoyment and reflection. The former in the probable course of events, will die of old age at ninety, the latter at seventy.—Such is the distribution of hapiness and wealth.

[Toledo (O.) Blade.

EDUCATION OF DOGS.—A writer in the London Examiner lately saw a blind man looking with much apparent interests at some prints in a shop window. "Why, my friend;" said two, it seems you are not blind." "Blind! no, thank God, yer honor," said the man, "I have my blessing sight as well as another." "Then wy do you walk about led by a dog with a string?" "Because I hedicates dogs for blind men."

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH IN NEW JERSEY.—The law passed by the New Jersey lot Logislature, at its recent session, for the more sacred observance of the Sabbath, has gone into operation. The law forbids all toavel of freight trains on railroads, freight bosts on canals, and sil droves of cattle, hogs and sheep, on the Sabbath; and it is made the special duty of all Justices of the Peace to stop such travel, and by warrant to arrest and fine of God?

ETHE BIBLE.—What sort of a book is this, that even the winds and waves of human passions obey it? What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and yet lost none of its virtue? Since it appeared, many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried, and failed: many codes Jurisprudence have arisen, and run their course, and expired. Empire after empire has been launched on the tide of time, and gone down, leaving no trace on the waters. But this book is still going about doing good—leavening society with its consolations—strengthening the tempted—encouraging the penitent, calming the troubled spirit, soothing the pillow of death, and pointing to an immortality of bliss beyond the tomb! Can such a book he the offspring of human genius? Does not the vastness of its effects prove the excellency of its power to be of God?